1: Staden--167 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 222

"Concerning the bees of the country.

There are three kinds of bees (95) in the land. The first kind is exactly similar to our own. The second kind is black and as big as a fly. The third is as small as a gnat. They all store their honey in the trunks of trees, and I have gone frequently with the savages to gather it. In general, among all three species, we found the honey best among the smallest. They do not sting as severely as the bees with us. I have often seen them fly upon the savages when they were taking the honey, so that they were forced to brush them from their naked bodies. I have also taken the honey when I was naked, but the first time on account of the great pain I had to run to a stream and wash the bees off before I could get rid of them."

"95. Wild honey formed part of the food of most of the tribes of South America. The bee is indigenous to both worlds, though the various American species, inferior in size and in honey-making capacity to those of the other hemisphere, have never been reduced to captivity. E. J. Payne, History of the New World called America, Oxford, 1892, Vol. I, p. 377."

5: Léry--532-533 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 222, 354, 415

"The Americane Bees differing from ours, are like unto the lesser blacke flyes wherewith we are troubled in the time of Summer, and make their hony combes in the hole of a rotten tree. The Barbarians are skilfull to [533] gather hony and waxe. Being gathered, intermingled, they call it Yra-yetic, for Yra signifieth hony, and Yetic waxe. The honey being severed, they eate it after our manner, but keepe the waxe which resembleth the blacknesse of Pitch made into lumps of the bignesse of a mans arme. Yet, not that they make Torches or Candles therewith, for, there is no other use of a Candle with them, then of a certaine wood which sendeth forth a most cleere and bright flame. But they chiefly use that Wax to stop those huge canes, wherein they put their Feathers, least they should be eaten, and gnawed with the Butterflyes, which also we will describe in this place."

7: Evreux--142-143 (1611-1613) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 222, 251

The Tupinamba used to go to the forest where they could collect the eggs of guara. They barbecued them and thus could keep them for more than two months.

7: Evreux--176 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 222, 262

They eat flying ants, which they capture by hand at the beginning of the rainy season when the insects move to other abodes. Men, women and children go after them and capture them. They break their wings and throw them into a calabash. They roast them and eat them.

Women also collect these ants when they leave their anthills. They squat near the entrance of the anthill and sing a chant, "Come, come my friend you will see the good-looking girl, she will give you hazelnuts." If two women hunt ants together, they alternate the chant.

14: Vasconcellos--CXXXV (1662) 1865 Tupinamba
116, 222, 721

Indians who have cashews on their territory consider themselves fortunate and they wage wars on account of these trees.